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O. M. Ueland, Editor, School of Mines, Butte, Montana

OFFICIAL NEWS BULLETIN

January-February 1963

Montana Association SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION Districts — CONSERVATION · DEVELOPMENT · USE · GOVERNMENT

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE — MONTANA SEAL

RECEIVED

Frank Thompson, President

Your Association President Sez: Now that the holidays are over we can settle down to a little more serious thinking. With the convening of state legislature and Congress it would be well for all of us to take time to find out what kind of legislation is being proposed and study it to learn how it may effect us.

This year your association again is supporting and proposing some legislation that is of vital interest to the support and continuation of a good conservation program in the state of Montana.

To carry out the wishes of those supervisors that attended the convention in Livingston, it will take the help and support of all the districts and their supervisors and any other interested groups or individual.

Legislative Report ---

The Agriculture Committee of the House of Representatives presently has under consideration a bill to permit County Commissioners to levy for District Operations. As presently drawn up the bill would permit County Commissiners to levy ½ mil for districts not to exceed $1000 per year when requested by the supervisors. Provision is made to divide money where districts are not on county lines.

This bill was drawn up as a result of the $24,000 request for state appropriations bill having met with quite a bit of opposition on the floor and being sent back to committee. Francis Bardanouve (D) Blaine, Tom Haines (R) Missoula and Oscar Kvaalen (R) Dawson are sponsors of the new bill which has been referred to the Agriculture and Irrigation Committee of which John Leuthold (R) Stillwater County is Chairman. Interested supervisors should make every effort to attend this hearing or at least write to Chairman Leuthold at the House of Representatives to express their opinion. They appreciate hearing from you. Many districts and several areas have heretofore support this type of legislation. Frank Thompson, John Schroeder, Chairman of the MASWCD legislative Committee and O. M. Ueland have met with many legislators several times the past month. Fred Sanborn, Great Falls; Art Christensen, Dillion; Don Tootell, Helena; Paul Kleffner, East Helena, also appeared before the appropriations committee early in January.

The Association bill to require seeding of perennial grass on disturbed right-of-way areas such as cable lines, oil lines, etc., has been introduced by Art Osburnsen of Fergus and Everett Cummings of Judith Basin. There is need for some support here too as several legislators seem to think this is an invasion of individual rights in bargaining for right-of-way. We must remember that the neglect of a few to take care of their land jeopardizes the rights of all to own, use and manage land as they see fit.

• *It has been my experience that folks who have no vices generally have very few virtues.*

Abraham Lincoln

THE EXTRA ACRE

. . . . Roger Fliger, Education
Rep., Fish & Game Department

Man, like other creatures, needs recreation to make his life more complete. With an expanding population more and more demands are being placed on our outdoor recreation areas.

We sometimes think it almost sacrilegious to use land for recreation or pleasure. If we can't cut, burn, plow, irrigate, or mine in or on land it is worthless and only then is it left to scenery or wildlife recreation. This, of course, is not true. All land and All land and water have aesthetic as well as dollars value.

The tourist trade should bring in $100,000,000 this year. These people come to look, to relax and to enjoy Montana. They want to fish and hunt, look at scenery, to boat and to picnic.

This money will not only benefit cares, motels, gas stations, sporting goods stores and packers but since these people are a part of the community the whole community will benefit.

Montana has a variety of public lands such as parks, monuments and wilderness areas. But is this enough? Large areas such as wilderness areas and national parks are sometimes inaccessible to the average tourist passing through our state. With the demand on public lands apt to double in the next few years, where will we find that extra acre? Perhaps the answer is on private lands.

The extra acres that private lands provide have sometimes created problems of vandalism and trespassing. The number of "No Hunting" and "No Trespassing" signs show that a problem exists. But the real problem is not between the landowner and sportsman. Ninety-eight per cent of the landowners are reasonable and friendly. Ninety-eight per cent of the sportsmen are careful and responsible. The problem is with the two per cent socially maladjusted individuals who exist in all age groups and occupations.

Landowners who do allow people to enjoy their land perform an important and valuable service to their fellow man. In most cases people realize these benefits and appreciate this freedom to use the land.

Public education such as the hunter safety course which teaches young hunters the responsibilities and privileges that must be observed -- hunting or fishing by permission signs and, perhaps, get-togethers where sportsmen could invite their landowner friends might be ways to improve landowner sportsman relations.

The sportsmen should ask permission to hunt and the landowner should recognize and ride herd on the socially maladjusted individual. Together their efforts may answer the question of where the extra acres will come from -- perhaps we already have them.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

. . . . Bob Ross, SCS, Range Conservationist

The greater the amount of supplemental feed (from irrigated areas or elsewhere), the greater the temptation to misuse range lands. The greater the amount of supplemental feed available, the more livestock can be wintered to be turned onto the ranges the following spring.

Many ranches are stocked according to how much hay is available with little concern for range condition or how many head the summer range will profitably support.

Instead of the "cureall", it is sometimes assumed to be, supplemental feed only makes range management more vitally necessary

You can never plan the future by the past.
EDMUND BURKE

Recent Cost Return meetings held by many Soil and Water Conservation District ranchers in Montana show that winter feeding is by far the most expensive part of a rancher's yearly operation. "Heads up" ranchers provide grazing for as many months of the year as the climate will permit.

You never miss the water till the well runs dry.
ROWLAND HOWARD

In most cases land taxes, initial investment, boundry fences, handling costs, etc., are the same regardless of how the ranch is operated. The profit lies in balancing land use to provide proper amounts of range, tame pasture and hay and then gearing the basic size of the herd to what the natural resources will support. This is the result of sound planning.

Experiments carried out at the Range Experiment Station at Miles City revealed that ranchers raising yearlings must pay, with lighter yearling weights, for overstocking their cow and calf range even though abundant range forage is provided for the calves during their second summer.

PLANNING FOR CONSERVATION

. . . . Don Luebbe, Agricultural Program Leader, Extension Service

The Conservation Needs Inventory recently completed in Montana points out that Montana has nearly 9 million acres of cropland and 34 million acres of range and woodland that needs some kind of conservation treatment. In order that these acres may be maintained in a productive state for future generations conservation treatmetns must be applied to the land. The responsibility for seeing that these conservation measures are carried out rests largely with the individual farmers and ranchers of the state.

In order for these conservation practices to become a reality it will require careful planning and cooperation of individuals with the support and assistance of governmental agencies, soil and water conservation districts and private organizations. Experience has shown that these things do not just happen. Our present economy and high material standards of life that are enjoyed by Americans today have come as the end product of the plans of millions of individuals, groups and governmental organizations.

The Conservation Plan is an effective tool for farmers and ranchers to use in helping them work out a system for accomplishing the conservation practices. This plan provides an inventory of his soil and water resources. The soils information helps to guide him in determining the kind of crops he can produce and the treatments he should apply to his land. This valuable service is available to the farmer merely by making application to his local Soil and Water Conservation District.

Before the farm operator decides to carry out a conservation practice, whether it be reseeding range land or installing a grass waterway, he must also feel confident that the investment will pay out. Farmers as "tillers of the soil" have a natural interest in conservation; however, they also recognize they are operating in an economic society. He must be able to estimate the probably benefits and costs associated with any proposed practice and to have a reasonable assurance that the economic benefits will show a favorable return in relation to the cost.

* * *

One may not live by bread alone but many try to get along on crust.

In recent years the Soil Conservation Service in their work with Soil and Water Conservation Districts, have been giving much more attention to cost and return relationships as they plan conservation programs with individual farmers and ranchers. At the present time the Soil Conservation Service technicians and the Extension Range Specialists and local County Agents are conducting studies in several counties in Montana to try to determine probably costs and returns on range practices. Similar studies have been made with other conservation practices.

The business man on main street or the factory worker in Detroit should be just as interested in seeing that conservation practices are carried out on the land as the landowner. All these people are interested in having available a plentiful supply of food at a reasonable cost. This can only be assured by maintaining our soil and water resources in a productive state and utilizing the latest developments of technology and operating the farms in a highly efficient manner.

DON J. LUEBBE
Production & Conservation
Agricultural Program Leader
Extension Service

Don has recently returned from a year's leave of absence to go to school. Supervisors should call on him thru their County Agent for assistance in Conservation Educational programs. Conservation Specialists for which he is leader include N. A. Jacobsen, Livestock; Dick Marks, Forestry; Orville McCarver, Horticulturist; Earl Peace, Dairy & Swine; Eugene Quenemoen, Economist; Art Shaw, Agronomist; Charles M. Smith, Soils; Eldon H. Smith, Wildlife; Leslie W. Sonder, Weed Control; S. J. Tietema, Economist M. M. Afansiev, Plant Pathologist; James Drummond, Sheep; J. J. Pepper, Entomologist; Don Ryerson, Range Specialist.

ASCS Committeemen, FHA Committeemen, and any others are invited to partake of this leadership training and also find out how district programs are put together.

CONSERVATION COUNCIL SAYS THANKS ---

Nineteen SWCDs responded to the MASWCD recommendation that courtesy memberships in the Montana Conservation Council be presented to local cooperators, business and professional people with whom SWCDs work. The following districts have sent checks since January 1962:

Fergus County	Daniels County
Treasure	Stillwater
McCone	Broadwater
Big Horn	Liberty
Roosevelt	Carbon
Phillips	Mineral
Lewis & Clark	Granite
Beaverhead	Garfield
Glacier	Reserve
Sweetgrass	

Arnold Bolle, President of the Montana Conservation Council says "thanks" to the cooperating SWCDs. He says the council board members appreciate MASWCD support of Council programs.

SUPERVISOR LEADERSHIP WORKSHOPS

Cold weather hampered workshops held in Drummond and Missoula the forepart of January. Workshops in Helena and Bozeman were held in below zero weather. Remaining workshop schedules are:

February 12 - Toole and Liberty at Shelby
February 13 - Hill, Big Sandy, Chouteau at Big Sandy
February 14 - Judith Basin and Fergus at Lewistown
February 19 - McCone, Richland Garfield at Circle
February 21 - Dawson, Wibaux, Prairie County Grazing District at Glendive
February 28 - Yellowstone, Big Horn at Billings
March 1 - Stillwater and Carbon at Bridger
March 5 - Roosevelt and Valley at Glasgow.

NASCD PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE SURVEY

There are still a half dozen districts who have not completed or sent in their survey forms for the Inventory of Resource Conservation and Development needs.

For the most part districts and cooperating agencies have done a good job, and are to be congratulated for spending considerable time on this.

These are probably the best figures available without going into an expensive survey. They should give supervisors a good idea of the needs of public land agencies in their districts and if not some idea of the need for additional inventory taking.

Certainly this survey was a test of cooperating between districts and public land agencies which is hoped will bring closer relations as time goes by.

* * *

Remember that when you point a finger at somebody else, you point three at yourself.

DISTRICT DOINGS

Annual Reports are beginning to come in, Broadwater has published an excellent report in the "Townsend Star". Granite has a report in their Newsletter, Dawson District has an excellent report showing a great deal of accomplishment. The public should know of these accomplishments.

Everyboyd needs to be Conservation Conscious. This is a good job for the Public Relations Committee to get these Annual Reports, Annual Work Plans, publicized and in the right hands.

Big Sandy SWCD are inviting Wesley Stearns, Stockgrowners Association president to speak at their annual meeting.

Torlief Aasheim's, Montana Cooperative Extension Service Director, Seasons Greetings letter to all supervisors certainly expresses his agencies good relations and desire to work with districts or their conservation education programs. Thank you, Torley for your letter.

Les Pengelly, Wildlife Specialist at Montana State University, was featured speaker at Granite Annual meeting. He talked on the Yellowstone Park Elk.

In answering Part I of Form #4 of NACD Public Lands Committee survey one supervisor of the Box Elder District stated that the present number of deer and antelope are at the maximum limit and the number of hunters are at the maximum tolerable limit!

Fergus district presented Penny Krause a plaque for the outstanding 4-H Conservation activity by an individual.

Supervisor Vern Keller of Still water brought up the matter of providing a Conservation Bookshelf for the library. The materials for construction should cost $10 or less. It was moved to provided $10 and Vern expedite construction.

Deer Lodge Valley SWCD discussed A.S.C. practices at a recent meeting, and the conclusion was that many of the practices are not clearly understood by all farmers and ranchers.

Powder River District plans to hold a poster contest in conjunction with their annual meeting. "Conservation in Powder River County" will be the theme. Local contractors will be contacted to donate money to purchase prizes.

The above picture shows the Dawson County SWCD Supervisors beside their new building. They are from left to right: Wm. Wolff, Chairman, Vern Dillon; Verle Jones; Dale Bergland, County Agent, secretary; Ralph Newton; George Rice, Jr.; Charles A. Bordsen, W. U. C. The building provides office space for the SCS technicians and a storage area for district equipment.

"Yes," said the farmer, "when a feller has got to know the botanical name of what he raises, and the entomological name of the bugs that eat it up, and the pharmaceutical name for what he sprays on it—things is bound to cost more."

Sheridan, Richland, and Roosevelt County SWCDs are engaging Robert S. McClelland, Western Area NACD Program Leader, as speaker for their annual meetings.

Pete Jackson, supervisor of Madison District, and an outstanding range manager, agreed to put on a TV program on Range Conservation for his district.

Lower Musselshell annual meeting date is set for the week of February 11-15 with Dr. John Fischer as speaker

Lewis & Clark district are sponsoring a Conservation Day for February 2. Members of the legislature will be invited to attend. Also planned is a News Feature issue in "The Independent Record" for January 27 in which each supervisor will contribute an article on various Conservation Practices.

North Powell district presented its Outstanding Conservationist Award to Howard Price at their December meeting.

Toole County will have a supper meeting after the Supervisors Workshop, February 12.

Ralph Patrick, representative and supervisor for the Phillips County Mosquito Control District requested the Soil district for assistance and information the control district might use as relates to drainage problems.

Rex Campbell is being considered for speaker at annual meeting of the Upper Musselshell Annual Meeting March 13.

A business man, who entered a hospital with a nervous condition, refused to eat a gelatin desert when it was served to him.

When pressed for an explanation, the hospital patient replied, "I'll be doggonned if I'll eat anything that's more nervous than I am."

STATE AND NATIONAL DUES FOR 1963

MASWCD treasurer Gene Coombs of Billings has mailed out statements to each district for the 1963 Association dues. It is important that districts pay their dues at the earliest possible time. A review of the minutes show that many have passed motions to pay their dues, a few have considered, but are taking action to raise funds by contributions from contractors, cooperators, sale of affiliate memberships, etc.

Modern girls adore spinning wheels —four of them, and a spare.

GOVERNOR TIM BABCOCK APPOINTS JIM SCHROEDER TO FOUR TERM TO STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Governor Tim Babcock reappointed John Schroeder, farmer-rancher of Lolo, Montana to another four year term on the State Soil Conservation Committee, which begins January 1 of this year. John represents the western area of Montana and is a supervisor of the Missoula County Soil and Water Conservation district. John is also active in Association affairs having been chairman of the Public Lands & Watersheds Committee, and presently chairman of the Association Legislative committee. Congratulations, John, you are going a good job. Regards to your wife who we know watches very very carefully after your health

JOHN SCHROEDER

ASCS-ACP DEVELOPMENT MEETINGS

Montana Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service have conducted development meetings thruout Montana the past month for each county to develop Agriculture Conservation Cost-sharing practices. It is reported that supervisors have been lax in attending these meetings. This is an important program and contributes greatly to Conservation efforts of districts. Close relation should be kept with ASC to help develop the kind of ACP program you want in keeping with districts annual work plans.

A college student pestered his "old man" to buy him a new convertible, and when "Dad" finally made a trip to the college to talk it over with his son, he noticed that most of the cars on the campus parking lot were virtually junkers.

"What about this," the father asked. "Why do you want a new car when most of the cars around here are old models?"

"But, Dad," the boy protested, "those cars belong to just faculty members."

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE MEETS

The State Soil Conservation Committee met January 11 in Helena, and reorganized with the same officers as previous being re-elected: Fred Sanborn is chairman, John Schroeder, Vice Chairman; O. M. Ueland, Executive Secretary; other members members are Bill D'Ewart, Carl Hunter, Torlief Aasheim, Joe Asleson, Lowell Purdy, Herschel Hurd.

Dick Setterstrom, Chairman of Advisory Committee to the State Planning Board was a guest and told of the history of the planning board and its goals in promoting industrial development in the state. Manufacturing is restricted in Montana because of markets, however the processing of Montana resources has many good possibilities. The committee expressed its desire to give recognition to planning in Conservation related activities, which is primarily agricultural in nature, and told of the greater possibilities agriculture has for development than any other industry in Montana.

The need for setting aside the 160 acre limitation on water developments above Canyon Ferry reservoir was reviewed and noted that Beaverhead SWCD is proceeding with this. There is need for greater clarification and understanding. Some people just can't see why an acre of irrigated land one place is not the same productionwise as another.

Frank Thompson, MASWCD president met with the committee and reviewed legislative concerns of the Association, particularly the need of some districts for finances. Arrangements were made to assist the association before the legislature in this matter.

Fred Buck, state engineer, explained the Columbia River Compact as concerns reservation of upstate power and some downstream, and reservation of water supply to year 2010. Result of hearing for change of boundary for that part of Missoula County land now in the Bitterroot district was approved for transfer to the Missoula SWCD. This conforms to county lines.

The hearing conducted at Custer as requested by the Victory Irrigation district to transfer certain lands of Yellowstone County to the Big Horn SWCD, resulted in the state committee disapproving. The main reason of the irrigation district people not being able to get as good a service from Yellowstone district was not adequately substantiated. Suggestion were made for improving the service however. It is the policy of the state committee to keep districts on county lines if at all possible.

A referendum was approved to be held to bring certain lands of Custer County into the North Custer SWCD.

The question whether good Conservation practices are being carried out as regards the Green Mountain district's contract to supply timber to a local mill was discussed. In some cases selective cutting is not being practiced on cooperators lands. Executive Secretary was instructed to seek improvement of the success of this venture, to encourage the Green Mountain District people.

A letter from Henry Evans, Chairman of Fergus County SWCD, was read asking the committee to look into the possibility of state committee holding funds until grass seeding was completed on missile cable lines. Secretary was instructed to follow up on this.

Senator Gordon McGowan Chouteau County, and former SCD supervisor and director of NASCD from Montana visited with the committee. Senator McGowan told the committee SWCDs have got to move to take on new responsibilities, such as sponsoring of water code, water conservation, give attention to recreation, etc. The senator said it was necessary that districts inform the public of improvements in the economy as a result of Soil and Water Conservation programs.

The Fish and Game Commission will be invited to the next state committee meeting which is scheduled for April 4 & 5 at the Water Conservation Board meeting room in Helena. Districts having items they wish considered are asked to present them.

The State Soil Conservation Committee moved to direct the secretary to write a letter of Condolence to Mrs. Albert H. Kruse, mourning the death of her husband who passed away in December. Albert Kruse was for many ye irs Montana's Commissioner of Agriculture, a member of this committee, and a staunch supporter of Soil Conservation Districts. Mr. Kruse conducted many hearings throughout the state when districts were first being organized.

POWERS OF DISTRICT SUPERVISORS

The powers of district supervisors are given in Section 76-108 of the Soil and Water Conservation Districts Law. This provides that districts may engage in almost any activity to promote soil and water conservation. Although there are limitations to the powers given under the act, districts possess great greedom of action in conservation work.

The following is a summary of powers of supervisors:

1. Operate the district as a legal unit of State Government.
2. Work with other agencies in conducting surveys, investigations and research relating to soil erosion prevention and water management.
3. Demonstrate by example, the means, methods, and measures by which soil and water resources may be utilized and conserved.
4. Make available special machinery, equipment and materials which will assist the land owners and operators.
5. Cooperate with landowners or occupiers in erosion control and water conservation and use.
6. Keep the public informed concerning conservation needs, methods used and accomplishments in the district.
7. Secure and furnish to district operators technical and material assistance for the purpose of carrying out a soil and water conservation program.
8. Cooperate with other agencies and groups.
9. Acquire, administer and improve property.

Because the powers of district supervisors are broad it is their responsibility to interpret and use them. Be practical in carrying out the program of the district . . . . Supervisors, the responsibility is yours.

"I'm trying to sleep downstairs. I hope my tossing and turning doesn't bother you."

MONTANA STATE ASSOCIATION OF SOIL
AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
C/O O.E. UELAND
Montana School of Mines
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OFFICIAL NEWS BULLETIN

March-April, 1963

Frank Thompson, President

Your Association President Sez:

Another NACD Convention is over and proved to be very successful. It was well supported by about 1500 people interested in Conservation.

Montana was greatly honored by having Mrs. Oscar (Gladys) Hipped elected to the office of National President of the Ladies Auxiliary. We all extend her congratulations and wish her success and much good luck in her new position.

The activities of the NACD are very impressive and wide-spread. A few of the main points were:

The officers and Committee chairmen took a leading roll in the formulation and writing of Section 1 of the Agricultural act of 1962. The committees meet with the Authors of the various bills pertaining to conservation and affecting conservation districts and many times have changes made before they are ever introduced in Congress.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall gave the most impressive talk of the convention in my opinion. Here is one of the paragraphs that is really worthy of note which I would like to share with you.

"The job we face together is an enormous one --an intermingled one. Your organization is the logical mechanism for coordinating the various efforts needed. You, better than any group in the Nation, know that the job will never be finished. And as we fight to pay Nature back and "start even" again, new opportunities will develop. One of those new opportunites----a fresh challenge for all of us----are programs of outdoor recreation."

"I scratched the front fender a little dear. If you want to look at it, it's in the back seat."

H. B. 335 BECOMES LAW

House Bill 335 sponsored by representatives Francis Bardanouve, (D) Blaine County; Tom Haines (R) Missoula County; and Oscar Kvaalen (R) Richland County is now law.

This is permissive legislation which will enable county commissioners to levy not to exceed ½ mill on grazing and agricultural land within the district not to exceed $1000 a year, when requested by the district supervisors. Funds may be used as specified in the basic Soil and Water Conservation district law for Montana.

Of immediate concern to district supervisors is to cause a notice declaring the district organized to be filed for record in the office of the county clerk and recorded of each county in which any portion of the district is situated. Deadline for this is April 8 which is 30 days from effective date of the act, and which should be done whether supervisors intend to ask for money or not.

JAYCEES SPONSOR FARM CONTEST:

In an effort to encourage better farm management, a contest is being sponsored by the Dillon Jaycees, according to Earl Love, Jaycee Agricultural Affairs Chairman.

The Contest is open to all senior Vo-ag students in Beaverhead County.

Each contestant will work out a detailed farm management plan for the development and operation of a typical farm unit under the East Bench Project.

Contestants will be furnished basic information explaining acreage, soils, water supply, topsoil, and other related data.

Main judging points will be to properly manage and maintain the soil and water resources, to establish the unit on a paying basis and to plan a sound type of enterprise.

The prize-winning plan will be entered in the statewide Farm Planning contest, which is being sponsored by the state Jaycess organization.

* *

First Salesman: "Say, Jim, I had a marvelous day; made lots of friends for the company."

Second Salesman: "Me, too. I didn't sell anything either."

WHO'S in the Goodyear Contest:

The following districts are to be congratulated for entering the 1962-63 Goodyear Contest:

Big Horn	Mile High
Box Elder	Reserve
Broadwater	Sweet Grass
Garfield	Wibaux
McCone	Phillips

There is still time to enter. Just drop a card to Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Goodyear Conservation Contest, Akron, Ohio. This is one way of getting a certificate to present to your outstanding Conservation Farmer. Do it now!

* *

☆

Policeman to driver going the wrong way down a one way street: "Hey, where do you think you're going?"

Driver: "I don't know, but I must be late—everybody is coming back."

☆

NEW SUPERVISORS

Following are the names of some of the newly elected Supervisors in Montana:

Yugo Nayematsu and St. Clair Ottun of Hardin replace Sam Denny, Garry Owen and Emund Kelly, Crow Agency. Dean Nyhus, Scobey replaced Morris Billehus, Flaxville; Don Weeding Jordan replaces Cecil Weeding; Jordan; Wm. Ohrmann, Drummond, replaces R. H. Peterson, Hall; Jack Halverson, Big Timber replaces Bjarne Bjarndahl, Big Timber; Leslie Arensmeyer, Choteau replaces Robert Lee, Fairfield; Robert Reiquam Fairfield replaces James Crawford, Choteau; George Rankin, Ferdig, replaces Joe Gottfried Sweet Grass; Wm. Korst, Sunburst replaces Gilbert Ehli, Sweet Grass; Robert J. Bernhardt, Billings replaces Ishamel Yost, Billings; Everett Snortland Conrad, replaces H. J. Kellogg, Conrad; Carl Zinnie, Delphia replaces Elmer Eklund, Barber and Tom Keller Ryegate replaces J. M. Robinson, Musselshell.

STATE GREAT PLAINS COMMITTEE MEETS:

Members of USDA agencies at the state level and State Soil Conservation agencies met in Bozeman recently to review provisions of the Great Plains Program and to determine policy.

Of particular concern were:

1) We have relatively few applications for Great Plains contracts at this time and it does not look like we will be able to spend funds alloted. An educational program is needed to take further advantage of this program. Supervisors are advised to include this in their educational program and engage Extension Service to assist.

(2) Deferred grazing which was recommended for cost-sharing by the committee was discussed and the Committee was advised that it was not approved nationally because it is not considered as a physical installation of a conservation measure. Other cost-sharing practices were reviewed. The concensus was that cost-sharing should be the same for both the ACP and Great Plains Program.

3) Considerable concern was voiced over the many demands at SCS work units to give technical assistance in the many programs. Average cost lists which are revised each year was brought up as an example of probably being inefficient and taking too much technical time.

Employment of lower salaried clerks to handle necessary paper work was suggested. In this matter SCS has depended on local districts to provide some clerical help. This might be a reality now that districts can raise some funds at the county level.

WINDBREAKS AND FIELD SHELTERBELTS ARE A GOOD INVESTMENT.

By Richard T. Marks, Extension Forester, Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana.

There are a dozen reasons why windbreaks and shelterbelts are good investments, says Richard T. Marks, Extension Forester at Montana State College.

They provide protection from winter and summer winds, drifting snow; reduce fuel bills as much as 35 percent; make vegetable and fruit gardens more productive; reduce feed requirements of livestock; make the farm a more enjoyable place to live; provide food and nesting cover for wildlife, and escape cover from predators. These are some of the advantages of a welldesigned and managed farmstead windbreak and field shelterbelt.

Farmstead windbreaks and field shelterbelts are trees and shrubs planted to act as a barrier to drifting snow and strong winds. Farmstead windbreaks provide protection to buildings, livestock, gardens and orchards while field shelterbelts are planted for soil and crop protection.

To have a successful windbreak planting you must agree to do the following:

1. Plan in complete detail ahead of planting -- this will include location of windbreaks, site preparation and fencing to keep out livestock:

2. Select the trees and shrubs to plant that will grow in your area.

3. Plant the trees in the right manner.

4. Maintain the windbreak.

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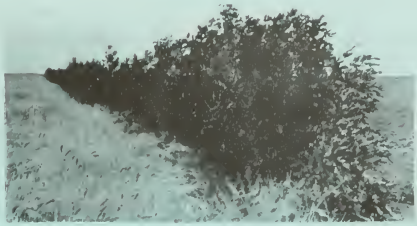
"Let's have a password in case I don't recognize you when you come out."



Shelterbelts for Field Crops

Shelterbelts are trees and shrubs planted for crop and soil protection. Much has been done in the way of windbreak plantings around the farmsteads in Montana, but shelterbelts are lacking in many areas of Montana. The four steps mentioned for a successful windbreak planting also apply to your shelterbelt planting except the number of rows will usually be less. It is recommended that you first plant a main belt of 3-6 rows and then have a supplemental belt approximately every 10-40 rods consisting of 1-3 rows. You can obtain reduction in wind velocity for a distance of 30-40 times the height of the trees.

Important Points to Remember

1. Plant on the best soil and slopes, avoiding alkali soils and gravely ridges.

2. Summer fallow for a year before planting.

3. Space rows according to technical standards and specifications developed for your specific area.

4. Plant more than one evergreen row so as to provide better winter protection.

5. To prevent openings and to maintain a uniform height, seedlings that die should be replaced promptly.

6. Cultivate at least three times a year and allow ample row spacing for continuous cultivation.

7. Fence out poultry and livestock.

8. Contact your SCS technician, local forester, Fish & Game Technician or local County Extension Agent for assistance.

* * *

A police officer patrolling a beach collared a cute young thing wearing very brief beach attire and demanded, "What would your mother say if she caught you in that bikini."

"Boy, I guess she'd say plenty," the girl admitted. "It's her suit."

CONSERVATION CHARLEY by Harry Corry

Charley's scratching an itch behind Bossy's left ear. Bossy gives him a cowish grin.

"Gee, that feels heavenly," the grin says. It's times like these that Bossy wishes she could purr like a kitten. A purr is such a nice way of showing satisfaction. But, alas, a cow can't purr--and a bawling, "MO-O-O-O-O," isn't adequate to express contentment.

Charles quits scratching. He peers intently into Bossy's big bloodshot eyes.

"What's two and two?", he asks.

Bossy chomps on her gum seven times. She peers intently into Charley's bloodshot eyes.

"How about two and one?", he queries.

Bossy stomps on the floor four times with her right foot.

"And one and one?", Chuck fearfully asks.

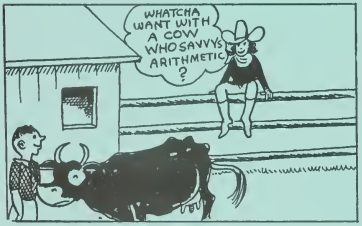
Bossy swishes her tail twice to the right and thrice to the left. She can answer mathematical questions in three languages -- but the answer always comes out in Greek.

The blonde girl hanging on the old corral chomps on her gum several times.

"Whatcha doing, Jack?" she asks.

"The name's Charley," our hero replies, "and I'm trying to find some cows who can talk arithmetic. Now why don't you run along Sis?"

"The name's Bessy," the blonde retorts, "and I don't want to run along. Tain't everyday a girl gets an opportunity to listen in on an intellectual conversation. Whatcha want with a cow who savvys arithmetic?"



"I'm going to develop conservation cows," Charley reluctantly replies.

"Clue me in, Jack -- er, I mean Charley", she says, "I don't dig ya!"

"Well, with cows we've got now a rancher has to keep his eye peeled and move the herd when they've eaten half of the year's grass production in a pasture. Sometimes he gets busy and before he gets back to the girls they've gobbled up 80 or 90 percent of the grass. If a conservation cow understands arithmetic she can tell when she's eaten half of a plant and can move on by herself."

"So what's the beef?", asks Bessy. "The rancher just gets more meat production off of each acre if the cows eat more grass."

Charley's mouth gapes and his eyes bug. He slaps his forehead.

"I give up already," he says resignedly. "You're a human critter and you don't savvy conservation. How can I expect to teach it to a cow?"

"You say the nicest things," giggles Bessy. "No one's ever called me a critter before."

"I'm surprised," Chuck gallantly retorts. "At any rate even if I can't explain it to Bossy maybe I can explain it to Bessy, huh?"

"You see, Sis -- er I mean, Bessy," Charley begins, "a grass plant's growth is interrupted if over half of the leaves and stems are whacked off. Research shows that removal of top growth causes a grass plant's roots to stop growing. If the roots aren't growing they can't supply the water and minerals necessary for the production of more leaves -- or more forage.

Charley scratches behind Bessy's left ear and she starts purring.

"Production comes to a screeching halt when Bossy knocks off 90% of the top growth and stuffs it into her paunch," Charley continues. "She temporarily puts the plant out of business. The whole root system quits growing. A month later 61% of the roots are still hibernating -- they haven't started growing again. That's a month or more of feed production that is lost."

Bessy's purring is louder but it doesn't disrupt Charley's line of thought.

"A 70% loss of top growth knocks 78% of the root system out of commission," he continues. "It's quite a struggle for the plant to make a new leaf when the supply of nitrogen, phosphorus and iron coming out of the ground is reduced 78%. At the end of a month this plant has regained consciousness and has its whole root system working again. A lot of production was lost in those first hectic days, though."

"When Bossy is satisfied with only 50% of the plant's scalp, however, the machinery keeps chuggin right along. Only 2% of the growing roots stop to rest. The other 98% keeps shipping raw materials topside in carload lots. Leaves spring out of the ground on a continuous assembly line. Bossy has a dependable food supply."

"The first commandment of a good range management program is "Take half and leave half", Charley assures Bessy. "When a grass plant is abused it ends up wek, worn and wan. It needs complete rest and quiet. In its weakened condition it is less able to resist grazing, erosion, drought, cold and disease."

Bessy scratches behind Chuck's left ear and he starts to purr.

"By taking half and leaving half, on the other hand," Charley struggles on, "a rancher assures himself that his pasture will not be hurt. He will have grass for his cows next year."

"Gee, you're cute," Bessy assures Charley. "Let's go get a warm glass of buttermilk and talk it over."

Charley reckons that's a good idea. They walk off purring contentedly.

Conservation Day in the Lewis & Clark SWCD

Businessmen-Sponsors receiving "Certificates of Appreciation" during the 9th annual Conservation Day Program - Feb. 2, 1963.

Back in the first years of Conservation Day Programs in the Lewis & Clark District, seven or eight business firms sponsored these events.

This year, forty-two sponsors and the Lewis & Clark SWCD Board of Supervisors, together, planned and financed the 9th Annual Conservation Day.

A tasty supper of roast beef, turkey, ham, salads, assorted relishes, vegetables and desserts started the evening off. The main program included a Cartoon for the kiddies, main speaker and movie provided by the New Holland Implement Co., Supervisors report of "1962 District Activities," a safety film entitled "A Family Affair" and an acknowledgement of Sponsor participation. The evening program was very ably emceed by Associate Justice John C. Harrison. When all of the talking and movies were out of the way the entire crowd of 275 people stacked tables and chairs to make ready for an evening of dancing.

The expense of this years program came to $627.14 Although this may seem like a lot of money, the cost to each sponsor was less than half of the individual cost five years ago.

As one of the local banker-sponsors put it later. "The more business men we can get to participate in these ruralcity programs, the closer we become as a county wide Community. This years program was the best yet and next years program will be even better.

Explorer (just back from Africa): "I brought back six tigers, two leopards and a potfer."
Friend: "What's a potfer?"
Explorer: "To cook the meat in."

THE DETERGENT POLLUTION PROBLEM

by Dr. S. L. Groff
Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology

Detergent pollution of water supplies has achieved national recognition, and the problem of "syndet biodegradability" (meaning--ability of synthetic detergents to decompose through biochemical action) is picking up steam in the political arena.

Rep. Henry S. Ruess (D-Wis.) has introduced a bill, H. R. 2105, which specifies that the Surgeon General shall set standards of decomposability for detergents which will assure that all detergents imported into the U.S. or shipped in interstate commerce after June 30, 1965, "will decompose quickly and completely after use." The Surgeon General shall set up specific methods by which detergents shall be tested to determine if they conform to standards. A second bill by Congressman Ruess, H. R. 4571, plugs a loophole in H.R. 2105, by completely banning non-decomposable detergents which could possibly end up in interstate waters. Several States are considering similar action through their state legislation.

Detergents are not the only pollutants, but their presence is made readily evident by the non-decomposable alkylbenzene sulfonate (ABS) or, more descriptively, tetrapropylene-benzene sulfonate (TPBS) which causes foaming in water.

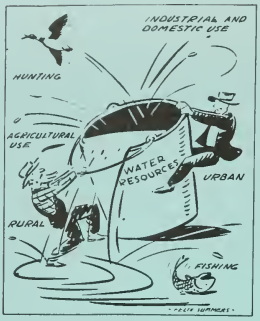
It is understood that U.S. detergent producers are following West Germany's lead and are working on detergent bases that are 80 to 100% biodegradable. The stimulation of legislation towards producing a decomposable detergent is believed both wise and necessary.

Water technicians are concerned over the long-time effects of non-decomposable detergent bases on underground water supplies, and many hope that biodegradable detergent base chemicals can be made from agricultural products.

DISTRICT DOINGS

Mrs. Hubert Becken gave a talk, at the annual meeting of the Sweet Grass SWCD, on her conservation classes at Bozeman this past summer. She had made use of the $50 scholarship that the district offered.

The Jefferson Valley SWCD again had as its main attraction its annual meeting speech contests. High school finalists from the Boulder and Whitehall High Schools gave outstanding talks on Conservation subjects. Donna Ross of Boulder took first place. Her topic was "Let's Go to the Country".



Let's get together or we'll all kick the bucket!

WATER EVERYWHERE, But . . . . . .

When we turn on the faucet at the kitchen sink and wait for a minute for a cool drink, as much as six gallons of water may run down the drain in that minute. Water is one of the most common substances on earth. Water forms vast oceans. It is present in the air and even dissolved in soil and rock.

Man cannot be spearated from water for long. Cities have been built by the edge of rivers and oceans. Man has used water for transportation, to grind his meal and to wash his clothes.

Man has braved the mighty oceans in quest of whales, fortunes and new lands. He has stood in awe of it and yet, we are attracted to water like a magnet. We find something relaxing and tranquil in a quiet pool, deep in a wilderness or we find strength and vitality watching white caps crash against rock and reef.

We find a thousand forms of recreation in and near water. We fish, swim, boat, water ski, sail and just look. We also find wildlife need and are found near it. We photograph, hunt waterfowl, picnic and drive along our waterways.

Agriculture and lumbering are dependent on water. A few inches of rain a year mark the difference between dwarf stunted trees and large marketable timber. It makes the difference between a few bushels per acre or a bumper crop. All forms of animal life depend on vegetation and moisture determines where the dominating vegetation will be yucca or blue grass and whether we will have jack rabbits and horned toads or deer or cattle.

Water is everywhere but it is one of the major problems of our nation today. Irrigation, industry, recreation and domestic use all require an ever-increasing amount of water. Getting water where we want it and the quality of the water add to the problem. Industry needs pure water. We don't like to fish and swim in a polluted stream and, in some heavily used boating areas sanitation is an ever-increasing problem. Overgrazing and improper irrigation processes cause erosion and silt laden waterways. Relining irrigation ditches, purifying plants for domestic sewage and industrial pollution must be increased. Proper conservation not only has immediate results but more important are the long range results.

If we can reduce the pollution of water by domestic and industrial wastes, stop erosion by holding the water where it falls and provide more and better opportunities for recreation on our waters, Montana will be well on its way to solving its water problems.

Next time you turn on the faucet remember how important water is to all of us - remember we have water everywhere, but . . . .

* * * * * * * by: Roger Fliger

MORE DISTRICT DOINGS

Supervisors of the Big Horn SWCD moved to enter the Goodyear Award Contest at its last meeting.

Box Elder District took steps at its last meeting to procure exemption from filing income tax returns with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. "Inasmuch as districts are gorernmental subdivisions of the State of Montana, they are exempt from Federal income tax and are not required to file returns of income". However districts must procure this exemption from the Internal Revenue.

Blaine County SWCD plans to have Frank Schledorn, chief of Watershed Planning Party, to talk on watershed at its annual meeting.

Flathead SWCD are planning an 8th Grade Conservation Tour.

At its March 4 meeting, the Cascade SWCD discussed and made some plans for the Montana Association convention which will be held in Great Falls this coming November 13-15.

Bitterroot SWCD held a special meeting March 12 to outline a new work Program.

The North Custer SWCD discussed appropriations for Conservation as outlined in the Tuesday News Letter, and it was decided to contact their Business Association and tell them to write their Congressmen and protest any cut in funds.

North Custer District also discussed and invited the ASCS to go in with the SCS on a booth at the Kinsey and Miles City fairs.

MORE DISTRICT DOINGS

McCone SWCD discussed ways and means of getting more people to put in grassed waterways at their last meeting.

Granite SWCD received a $50 check and a framed certificate for being second place winner of NACD Area V Newsletter Contest at the Convention in Denver. The contest is sponsored by Farm Equipment Institute and is open to all Soil & Water Conservation Districts in the U.S.

Mile High District had a weed and sagebrush spraying demonstration by helicoptor at its annual meeting near Butte March 25.

Bob McClelland, NACD Program Advisor for the western states was a speaker at annual meetings of the Mile High, Sheridan County, Daniels County, Roosevelt County, and Richland County districts. While in Montana Bob took occasion to visit and discuss programs with Frank Thompson, Montana Association President; Fred Sanborn, State Soil Conservation Committee Chairman; Oscar Hippe, National Area VicePresident; and Mrs. Oscar Hippe, NACD Auxiliary President.

The Intermountain Section of the Range Society of American plan to have their annual tour in the Ennis-Harrison area on June 20 and 21.

Montana Conservation Council Annual meeting will be April 26 and 27 at Billings. Also scheduled by Montana Conservation Council is a Mid July tour of Western Montana districts and a variety of conservation practices which are to be seen.

The Beaverhead SWCD supervisors held an outstanding joint meeting with other agencies to promote better understanding of each other's programs and responsibilities. Each agency representative explained the work they were conducting to further the District Soil and Water Conservation Program. The district's long range work program was revised and updated, with each agency receiving a copy. Representatives besides SWCD supervisors were from Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, ASC, SCS, Montana Fish & Game department, and Extension Service.

* * *

HOUSEWIFE (to salesman at her door): "We're not in the market for a vacuum cleaner, but try the people who live next door. We borrow theirs, and its in a terrible condition."

* * *

Saying it another way, a marriage certificate might be said to be a "noose-paper."

* * *

MRS. VIOLA HERAK NEW STATE ASC CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Viola Herak of Charlo was appointed by Secretary Freeman earlier this month to succeed Bob McKenna as chairman of the State ASC Committee. Mrs. Herak is the first woman ever appointed to head an ASC state committee. When she was first named to the State committee two years ago she missed being the first woman State committee member by only a matter of days.

Mrs. Herak and her husband, Nick, who is a SWCD supervisor of the Lake County district, have operated a diversified farm near Charlo since 1943. They produce wheat, oats, hay and pasture. Feeder cattle are also a part of the farm operation.

We are pleased that Mrs. Herak's ability and service have been recognized. We know she will reflect credit on agriculture and Montana, and on farm women whose importance in agriculture is too often overlooked.

A new appointee to the State Committee is James Wood, Jr., of Loma.

George Johnston of Cut Bank and Lee Schumacher of Malta have resigned to devote more time to their agricultural interests. We shall miss their services very much, as well as those of Bob McKenna, all good friends of Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

"I'll be sure to give him the message, and whom shall I say is calling him that?"

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"Junior is giving a recital Friday night, and the public is challenged to attend."

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O. M. Ueland, Editor, School of Mines, Butte, Montana

OFFICIAL NEWS BULLETIN

MAY-JUNE, 1963

FRANK THOMPSON

Your Association President Sez: Congratulations to the districts in the state for filing their notices with the County Clerks before the deadline, I am pleased to receive such wonderful cooperation.

If we will all get our budgets in to the County Commissioners before July 1, we will have 100% batting average.

This new help to our finances is just one more tool we can use to plan and execute a better district program.

The wise use of our natural resources becomes more important with every passing day. Our natural resources are basic to everything we require to live and the prosperity and welfare of our Country depend on them. Those countries where their natural resources have been destroyed or not taken care of are for the most part destitute or starving.

ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS MEETING TO BE JUNE 15 AT LEWISTOWN

Directors and Committee Chairmen of the Montana Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts will travel to Lewistown, Montana, June 15, for an all day meeting. They will review policy and resolutions of the Association and further implementation of same.

Directors are Gordon Holte, Plentywood; Oscar Hippe, Froid; Kenneth Edwards, Glendive; Harold Jensen, Baker; Ralph Briggs, Cascade; Jack Tweedy, Cut Bank; Elmer Eklund, Barber; Jerry Kolar, Stanford; Carl Johnson, Livingston; Leslie Criswell, Hysham, Jack Iman, Victor; Ralph Tower, Polson; Pete Jackson, Norris; and Frank Thompson, Wolf Creek.

GOODYEAR AWARDS PROGRAM

Score sheets of districts participating in the Goodyear Awards Program ending April 30, have been judged by Judges Ernest Sandberg of SCS, Rex Campbell of Extension, and O. M. Ueland, of SSCC. Winners will be announced by Goodyear.

The 1963 program will be 8 months long beginning May 1 in order to get the program on a calendar year basis. A simplified score sheet will be used consisting of five sections (1) planning, (2) Organizing for Service (3) Giving Service (4) Measuring Service (5) Narrative of District Accomplishments.

Your Exectuive Secretary strongly urges all districts to enroll in the Goodyear Program. It will help you do a better job. Goodyear is to be highly commended for its genuine interest in getting conservation on the land in the districts.

Kamp
Wheat
Farms -

Windbreak
Broadwate
County

CONSERVATION CHARLEY -- Harry Corey

Z-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-M, Swish, Flap, Flap, Flap, ----- and another gust of wind sends a flock of soil particles winging into the wild blue yonder.

A'most any windstorm worthy of the name results in swirling clouds of dust departing from cropped fields. Each swirling cloud leaves the fields a littler poorer.

On many soils there is 10 to 20 times as much humus and phosphate in the soil that blows from a field as in the heavier particles that remain behind. Humus and phosphate are two of the most important items in good, fertile, productive land. That land flying through the air is mighty fertile but it doesn't produce any crops.

Strip cropping and stubble mulching are the two most important dryland conservation practices for keeping cropped soils at home. These two practices are quite effective in good crop years. But when rain and snow are scarce and little stubble is produced much of the soil's protection is lost. In such years lots of topsoil, lots of humus, and lots of phosphate can sprout wings. In such years a third conservation practice, field windbreaks, can more than earn its keep.

A field windbreak is nothing more or less than rows of trees planted along the edge of a cropped field. On larger fields rows of trees at intervals across the field might also be necessary to insure full protection.

Montana has very few of these field windbreaks. On the other hand, our neighbors in the Dakotas and Canada have made good use of them--and are reaping the benefits.

Most soils will not blow until wind currents move faster than 15 to 20 miles per hour at the ground line. Experiments have shown that a good windbreak can slow a 30 mile per hour wind down to less than half that speed. And the wind is slowed down as far out in the field as 15 to 20 times the height of the trees--the taller the trees the greater the protection.

Windbreaks probably won't increase yields every year. But over a period of years the results are unmistakable. A lot of humus and phosphate and nitrogen that might otherwise have departed via the air lanes is kept at home. As a result the field remains more productive and fertile than it would have been had the winds peeled off a little topsoil every year. Being more fertile it can produce larger crops year after year.

Field windbreaks of course, won't work everywhere. Small, irregularly shaped fields might not lend themselves to windbreaks. But most of our larger cropped fields could make good use of the protection which trees can offer.

With planning and care field windbreaks can be as successful as farmstead **shelterbelts**---and will repay the effort many times over.

UP-DATE DISTRICT PROGRAM

Do you remember when your district was concerned with only land use adjustments and getting practices on the land to control soil erosion? That wasn't too long ago, was it? Today, our soil and water conservation districts have a greatly increased responsibility. It should be emphasized that a careful re-examination of districts needs and a thoughtful appraisal of districts opportunities - - - all in the light of a reasonable prospects for the future is the heart of this matter of updating our long range programs of work.

It is a fact that our long-range district program of works made before 1950 are out of date. The fact is that more and more of our of our districts are becoming involved in a number of new programs such as: Rural Area Development, Development of Watershed Projects; Recreational Area and Facilities; Water Supplies; Local Land Use Planning; Great Plains Program; Public Land Conservation and Assistance to non-agricultural land owners. Resource, Conservation & Development Program.

Because of new ways of conserving soil and water through technological advancements, the field of responsibilities of soil and water conservation districts are widened. We are now concerned with the full development and utilization of our land and water.

The minutes of the District Board Meeting indicate that a great amount of attention is being directed toward up-dating the long range program. If any assistance from the State Board, please let us know.

(Reprinted from Oklahoma State Conservation Board News)

REPORT OF APRIL MEETING STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

The State Soil Conservation Committee had as guests at their April meeting, Director Walter Everin, Bob Cooney, Bill Alvord, and George Holton of the State Fish & Game Department together with Frank Schledorn and E. P. Vance of Soil Conservation Service and Sid Turnquist of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. They discussed "Recreation". Herschell Hurd of the Committee and State SCS Conservationist reviewed "Recreation" as a new and proper land use as recognized in the Food and Agriculture Act, and to which SCS has been given leadership responsibility. Vance discussed income producing phases, that recreation is to be considered along with other enterprises in developing farm and ranch plans. However, being SCS is new at this, they look particularly to state agencies who are in the recreation business for advice and cooperation in incorporating any recreation developments in farm and ranch plans.

There are several proposals from ranchers and farmers throughout the state such as one rancher who plans to raise big game instead of cattle and charge a fee for hunting, others who plan fish ponds, picnic areas, horses, guide service, tenting, etc. Schledorn told that Watershed Projects can incorporate recreation developments. Turnquist told that ASCS under "Cropland Conversion Payments" will develop practices which they will cost-share on in diverting cropland to recreation. It was reported FHA has certain loans they can make in converting cropland to recreation.

On the matter of ranchers planning to stock their ranches with big game, Walt Everin stated he thought the Fish & Game Department would oppose or discourage such an enterprise. Wildlife is owned by the state. The commission probably would not give a game farm permit which would be required. Experience in the past where it has been tried proved that it was impossible to determine ownership of game, and that fencing costs to contain or exclude game were prohibitive. However, it was brought out a farmer can charge for tresspass to hunt. A person, with consent of landowners, can charge for use of an area. Buffalo can be raised without permit of state.

The Fish & Game people stated they would look with favor at any facilities private land owners would develop that promotes hunting and fishing. Fish & Game has programs to acquire land for fishing access, camping areas, marshes for migratory waterfoul. Any recreational developments by private landowners for profit meets stiff competition in Montana where so many public areas are available.

Delegations from Custer and Yellowstone Counties meet with Committee on Watershed applications.

County Commissioners Claude Woodruff and Victor Kostey, Casper Wolhowe, and Charles Hatch, of Miles City, met with the committee in support of an application for a watershed project in the Carbon Hills east of Miles City. Frequent flooding of east Miles City and adjacent agricultural lands is a problem together with inadequte drainage.

Clinton McFarland, Yellowstone District Supervisor, O. Leon Anderson, Charles Zimmerman and Ed Popp, met in support of a flood control project on Cove Creek watershed in Yellowstone County.

Both of the above projects look very feasible. Their applications were approved for planning.

An amended application was approved for the Whitehall watershed to include two Irrigation Ditch Companies in Jefferson County.

Work is underway in the Box Elder Watershed in Sheridan County.

President Frank Thompson of MASWCD attended the Committee meeting. He stated he plans a meeting of the directors of the Association to be at Lewistown Saturday, June 15 and invited the State Soil Committee to attend.

The Program & Research, Education, Budget & Finance, Public Relations, and Legislative Committee chairmen are expected to give reports. Also Great Plains and Watershed and Public Lands Committees will report.

Thompson reported that legislative committee did good work at the last session of the legislature, that he had contacted the congressional delegation to support various conservation measures. He also stated the Sidney research center bids would be let in early June for Completion in 1964; that more missile sites are being talked for Montana and therefore we ought to be alert to set up a better way to reseed right-of-ways. In looking ahead, more groundwork should be laid to get the Montana Water Conservation Board to employ a state watershed planning party. The Beaverhead District is going ahead with implementing the resolution of the association to set aside the 160 acre limitation which restricts water developments above Canyon Ferry reservoir.

The Committee acted on requests of various districts to clarify what items could be budgeted for under H.B.335. This act allows County Commissioners to raise money for districts. An Attorney General opinion was called for. Districts are encouraged to use local tax money to get more conservation done.

Bill D'Ewart reported there is considerable opposition to proposed Paradise on Yellowstone River above Livingston. The Park District has been asked to study alternatives based on Conservation Needs Inventory and Montana Water Board plans. There is a possibility that a Conservation Resource Development project could be used.

Fred Sanborn reported that soil blowing in some parts of the Triangle area are serious: Much block farming is still practiced and the extremely dry conditions with high winds have caught up with those who take a chance. Renewed efforts are needed to get strip cropping, proper stubble mulching, grass seeding, or a combination of these, practiced by farmers who have reverted back. Perhaps field wind breaks are the answer.

Carl Hunter reported: districts in his area are having a hard time to get teachers to take Conservation scholarships, Soil Stewardship is being sponsored, Conservation machinery is being ordered from surplus property, competition of contractors is getting stronger.

Herschell Hurd explained the relationship of clerical help of districts to service. It is the policy of SCS not to employ clerical help. Local districts should contribute clerical help.

John Schroeder represented the Soil Conservation Committee at the Woodland Council meeting in February at which shelterbelt specifications were formulated. John reported on the new procedures being adopted by the Green Mountain SWCD and the good cooperation of state forester, extension, and SCS in assisting the district in getting good woodland management there.

Director of Experiment Station Joe Asleson reported on Anderson bill which provides for establishment of Water Resource Conferences at Land Grant Colleges. Presently sutdies are being given as to how this can be done at MSC. The McIntire-Stennis bill which is now law provides for Forestry Research. State Forester Gary Moon has been appointed to coordinate this activity of which $20-30,000 is available on a matching basis.

(con't. Page 5)

A cooperative plan with BIA at Hardin has been negotiated on how to best develop irrigation of area there under Yellowtail Dam.

The Forestry lab at Bozeman is presently experimenting with methods of transporting wood chips in pipe lines. Experiment station has budgeted for a soils survey technician to work with SCS.

Director of Extension, Torlief Aasheim reported that beginning July 1, Extension will employ a full-time Range Specialist. Aasheim also told that funds from Legislature for extension for the next biennium will amount to $194,000 more of state money, however after refunding federal advances, they will have a net of $39,000 more which is not enough to take care of salary increases. Travel and other expenses will have to be cut to hold staff. Aasheim explained the Budget Director needs feeling from various sources to justify request for funds.

* *

MONTANA CONSERVATION COUNCIL met in Billlings April 26 and 27. A good cross-section of Water Conservation minded people attended the highly informative meeting. Outstanding speakers were Dick Fabrick, Montana Rancher, Judge W. W. Lessley, R. C. Setterstrom, SWCD Supervisor, Herschell Hurd of SCS, Bruce Johnson of Bureau of Reclamation, State Engineer Everett Darlington, Winton Weydemeyer of Montana State Grange, and Harrell Mosbaugh of Interior. "Water for Montana's Future" was the theme of all talks. As a result the council passed the following resolution: WHEREAS in order to provide for an expanding economy and to establish additional rights to use of Montana's water, it is urgent that the State continue to develop its water resources for irrigation and other beneficial uses; and

WHEREAS, the State Water Conservation Board has practically completed its initial program of low cost projects for which water-users repay the full construction cost; and

WHEREAS, to make economically feasible further development it is desirable to establish multiple-purpose projects with all uses bearing their proportionate share of the cost; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Montana Conservation Council establish a study group with the assignment of

(1) Determining the opportunities that exist for development of multiple-purpose State water projects;

(2) Studying the methods that could be employed for financing the construction and operation of such projects;

(3) Submitting a report of its findings and recommendations to the 1965 Legislative Assembly.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

STUDY TOUR ON WATER RESOURCES

Leaders in business, industry and agriculture are urged to take part in a water resources study tour to be held in Montana the week of July 15. This study tour will attempt to show the importance of water to Montana's economy. Participants will also have an opportunity to learn more about the major problems associated with water and the factors that influence water supply and yield as well as corrective measures that are being taken to solve some of the water problems. This program is being sponsored by the Montana Conservation Council.

Present plans are for the tour to leave from Helena by bus on July 16. Some of the stops to be made include a visit to the Watershed Project on Willow Creek in Granite County and pollution abatement work on the Clark's Fork River near Anaconda. Other highlights of the week's tour include visits to observe and study problems and developments on the Beaverhead, Madison and Gallatin River basins. Attention will continue to be focused upon water resources as they relate to agriculture, industry, recreation and municipal use in Montana. Representatives of State and Federal Agencies and private organizations concerned with water resources will be assisting with the program. The tour proposes to return to Helena on July 19.

Committee members planning this study program include Dick Setterstrom, Butte; Don Luebbe, Bozeman; Robert Cooney, Helena; Mrs. Carolyn Larsen, Butte; and Larry Osburnsen, Missoula. Total cost for the week's tour will be approximately sixty dollars including transportation, meals, and lodging. Reservations may be made by writing to Lillian Hornick, Executive Secretary, Box 175, Missoula or committee members.

Leslie Sonder
Extension Weed Specialist

Supervisor in many SWCD's in Montana recognize weeds as a serious Conservation problem. The following article by Les Sonder brings to our attention another serious weed.

DALMATION TOADFLAX

Dalmation Toadflax is a relatively new weed to Montana, but is invading valuable grazing land quite rapidly. This plant pest poses a great threat to our valuable grazing land which is vital to the economy of the state.

We are fortunate in knowing the potential seriousness of this weed, by special demonstrations before the size of infestations become so large that eradication is impossible.

This new pest has been found in Cascade, Gallatin, Lewis & Clark, Powell, Missoula, Lake, Beaverhead, Meagher, Sanders, Flathead, Lincoln and Park Counties and may be in some that have not been reported. Some of these counties have initiated an all out program to eradicate all known infestations. However, cooperation is needed in all instances to locate and eliminate these infestations. Whenever an infestation is located, every possible means should be applied to eradicate dalmation toadflax and prevent further spreading. All known infestations are on or near the headwaters of all major rivers in Montana. Eradication of this pest, while the acreage is small, will not only protect the grazing lands of Montana, but those in neighboring states.

This pest seems to establish itself and thrive on dry, sandy, or gravelly slopes. It is generally found in areas that are partially bare, due to drouth, overgrazing or previously cultivated land.

Dalmation toadflax is a very hardy perennial capable of crowding out many desirable species of rangeland plants. Idaho state research workers report that "Dalmation toadflax is very unpalatable to livestock and hasn't been observed being grazed even when it was the only green plant on the range."

Dalmation toadflax was introduced from Europe to the United States as an ornamental species. Even today it is occasionally found being grown in flower gardens as perennial snapdragon. Dalmation toadflax has a woody branching base and a medium to shallow creeping root system. The plant often reaches three feet or more in height. It is densely leafy with the lower leaves on the stem somewhat narrowed at the base. The leaves of the middle and upper portion of the stem become conspicuously broad-based. The flowers are deep yellow with an orange throat. The spur of the snapdragon-like flower is long, straight or somewhat curved, and gradually narrows to a point.

Dalmation toadflax is very difficult and expensive to control. It is resistant to 2, 4-D when applied at light rates. It has been necessary to use some type of soil sterilant to provide effective control.

The use of soil sterilants on rangeland is an expensive proposition. This is why it is so important to catch the weed when it is just getting a foothold. Early action can eradicate the pest by treating the soil around the few starting plants. Successful control can be obtained by using twenty Pounds (ten gallons) of trichloro-benzoic acid per acre, applied in 100 - 200 gallons of water. T.B.A. is sold on the market as Trysben 200 or Benzac 1281. A granular compound containing T.B.A. (Benzabor) applied at 200-250 pounds per acre provides successful control.

(Con't. Page 7)

Best results are obtained when these chemicals are applied in early spring or late fall. These chemicals are temporary soil sterilants; however, not all of the perennial grasses are eliminated with their application.

The most recent recommendations from Washington suggest the use of Silvex (2,4,5,T-P) applied at two pounds per acre plus the addition of a wetting agent. It is not known if these treatments are effective in Montana.

High rates of 2,4-D (80 lbs. per acre) applies as a temporary soil sterilant will generally provid fair to good control. Results have been eratic which is attributed to the difference in climatic conditions on different locations, or years.

I will be most happy to provide plant mounts for identification of dalmation toadflax. Just drop me a line. ** Les Sonder

* *

RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT IN MONTANA

The chief objective of the Montana RAD Committee is to help develop the human and natural resources of the rural areas of the State to their fullest potential by developing processes among the people for continually solving their problems.

Rural areas Development is an idea that rural people can provide for themselves a better way of life if they will inventory and examine their resources, their problems, their needs, their goals, and seek a course of action which is attainable and consistent with their desires. (This sounds like a SWCD program).

The State RAD Committee has the responsibility of approving Overall Economic Development Plans and project proposals under the Area Redevelopment Act. Primary functions of the committee are to establish policies, provide incentives for RAD, and to give Statewide administration and direction to county and area RAD committees. Membership of the Committee is composed of representatives from different areas of the state, economic and other segments of the society, including agriculture, business, industry, labor, church, schools, civic groups, state public agencies and organizations, and the Director of the Cooperative Extension Service.

Present Executive Committee Members are: Judd Walker of REA, Leonard Kenfield, Farmers Union, Hank Wilson of Farm Bureau, Tom Collins of State Planning Board, Ole Ueland of State Soil Conservation Committee, Henry Anderson of ARA, Ed Kellner of Montana Chamber of Commerce, E. R. Ahrendes & Torlief Aasheim of Extension.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

STATE CONSERVATION NEEDS INVENTORY - Consideration is being given to publishing a supplement to the Conservation Needs Inventory which would list state totals for various conservation practices. Most counties have their figures now, and should prove valuable in planning district programs.

Four counties have yet to report their NACD Public Lands Committee survey. They are Hill, Petroleum, Garfield and North Custer.

DIRECTORY OF SUPERVISORS - A new 1963 Directory of Supervisors is being published and will be available for distribution about July 1. If you do not receive one and want a copy, request same of State Soil Conservation Committee, School of Mines, Butte, Montana.

GOVERNOR BABCOCK SELECTS SSCC to Resource Conservation & Development Program. Governor Tim Babcock has selected the State Soil Conservation Committee to represent him in the Resource Conservation & Development Program. Such areas as the East Bench Irrigation project near Dillon could take advantage of this program.

(Con't. Page 8)

Resource Conservation & Development Programs give USDA Assistance to locally initiated and sponsored projects designed to carry out a program of land conservation designed to carry out a program of land conservation and land utilization in an area where acceleration of the current conservation activities are needed.

DISTRICT DOINGS

Lincoln County SWCD will have a Soil & Water Conservation Tour in the Eureka area June 13.

Among the districts reporting sponsoring 4-H Club delegates to Montana 4-H Conservation Camp at Bow & Arrow Ranch south of Livingston, July 8-12, are Dawson Garfield, Rosebud, Judith Basin, Deer Lodge, Valley, Roosevelt and Liberty.

Fergus County summer newsletter will feature Supervisor Garde Peterson. Supervisor Joe Stilson will be the editor.

Choteau SWCD Supervisors Vade Hamma, John McLean, and Bob Anderson attended the Missouri River Development hearings. This district also moved to enter the Goodyear Awards Program.

Wibaux SWCD supervisors spent the night of May 14 working on revision of their long-range work plan.

Teton County District Supervisors plan to ask non-supervisors to sit in on board meetings in an advisory capacity, bankers newspaper editors, and others with an interest in the agricultural economy are being considered.

Sheridan County SWCD report 700 acres of contours have been layed out and that there is a heavy load of grassed waterway work to be done.

Judith Basin District reports that "The Story of the Land" pamphlets have been given to Mrs. Mable Jackson, County Supt. of Schools, for distribution to the schools.

Districts of Area VII have written to their Congressmen asking support of legislation to set aside the 160 acre limitation on projects above Canyon Ferry.

A weed tour has been planned on the North Powell district for around June 18-20. A fair display is also planned by this district.

Boy scouts in Dawson County are interested in a Conservation tour. SCS personnel plan to conduct one for them.

Rosebud County SWCD bouth five memberships in the Montana Conservation Council at their May 15 meeting.

Box Elder District plans a 4-H Train Ride for July 18 or 19. Speakers being asked to participate are Orvin Fjare, State Advertising Director, Frank Dunkel, State Fish & Game Information Office.

Toole County Supervisors plan a tour of the Lethbridge Experiment station.

Carbon County District supervisors are recommending to Montana Senators and Congressmen that the Rock Creek tree planting project be proposed for the new Youth Conservation Corps, and possibly incorporate weed control and water development.

Blase DiLuilo, teacher, gave a report to the supervisors on the Conservation field trip for his biology class which was sponsored by the Stillwater SWCD. Each student made a written report, also.

Stillwater district is planning a tour for interested organizations of the Valley Creek Watershed June 26. Dr. Will Clark of Eastern Montana College will be the keynote speaker to start the program.

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O. M. Ueland, Editor, School of Mines, Butte, Montana

OFFICIAL-NEWS BULLETIN

September-October, 1963

Your Association President Sez:

I will be attending all area meetings of the Association except at Pablo in Western Montana. Bill Kesler will attend for me there. Mrs. Thompson will accompany me the first week.

I will give a report on some of the follow up work your association has done the past year, also I will be anxious to hear first hand your problems.

We have a very important function to perform. We should express ourselves on all land and water use problems confronting us and seek proper help and legislation.

I would like to see an extra good turn out at your area meeting. I'll be there.

Frank-----

MONTANA ASSOCIATION SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT AREA MEETINGS

Supervisors throughout Montana will be attending area meetings during October as follows:

Wolf Point - October 1
Glendive - October 2
Billings - October 3
Lewistown - October 4
Big Sandy - October 8
Three Forks - October 10
Pablo - October 12

Various Conservation Topics will be talked , resolutions considered for State Convention, and some goals set up. Directors will make reports and spur their fellow supervisors on. Agency people will be on hand to answer questions.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE STATE WATER CONSERVATION BOARD DISCUSS B. L. 566 Projects

The State Soil Conservation Committee met with Governor Babcock and members of the State Water Conservation Board September 5 to present information on progress of P. L. 566 projects in Montana.

Chairman Fred Sanborn told the board that the state committee has a number of Watershed applications but it will take five to six years at present rates to get planning on the latest ones. Fred explained that irrigation water development is a major part of most of these projects and is needed in Montana to expand her economy, that here is a good opportunity for the state to provide funds for a planning party so as to speed up getting these Watershed applications planned and in the construction stage. Fred Sanborn also explained that SCS can keep only one planning party in the field and do about three projects a year. If the state could provide a planning party, production could be doubled.

(Cont. Page 3)

NACD AREA V MEETING:

Montana Association people who attended the NACD Area V meeting at Manhattan, Kansas, July 29,30, were National Vice President Oscar Hippe, Montana Association President Frank Thompson and Mrs. Frank Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Criswell, and O.M. Ueland.

The NACD Great Plains Committee met prior to the Area V meeting. Kansas people were excellent hosts. Next years meeting will be in South Dakota.

The NACD Public Lands Meeting was attended by O.M. Ueland at Salt Lake City August 1. All states concerned were represented and good meetings were held.

CONSERVATION CHARLEY: - by Harry Corry

STOP! ! DON'T! ! * * water that tree.

The spine chilling sensation you just experienced is little Jack Frost and Old Man Winter panting down your neck. The gleam in their eyes and the smile on their lips ooze sheer ecstacy. They fondly caress their shimmering icicles. They are already reflecting the satisfaction that they will get from sending that tree to the Happy Hunting Ground in the near future.

Trees need chaperones at this time of the year and you're elected. They're regular guzzlers at heart and during the hot, sizzling days of July and August they gulp water like dehydrated camels. This is habit forming. When September comes galloping up, the trees continue lapping up joy juice in gallon quantities- - if it is available. As long as you keep their cups full they'll try to keep them empty.

Water in the fall enables the tress to remain green and growing. When Winter finally spreads his frigid blanket the trees are caught with their sap up. Icy fingers reach right into the innards of the tree and before the poor critter has time to turn blue its blood stream is full of ice cubes. In many cases this is a graveside service for the tree. When the robins come sailing north in the spring their host of last year is a leafless skeleton. It is dead—or at best a hopeless cripple. It is a victim of winter kill.

To avoid this winter injury to trees and shrubs you gotta get tough. You've gotta stop them from drinking. Tell them that it's two o'clock and the bar is closed. Without water their sap sobers up. It starts winterizing the tree. By the time the first heavy frost hits town the tree is mothballed. Everything above ground has closed up shop. By cutting off the water supply you've given the tree a chance to get ready for winter.

The roots are still wiggling around in the ground, however, and need water to put them through the winter in good shape. In October or November after the trees have cluttered up the countryside with their leaves it is safe to get out the drinking utensils again. Trees should be well watered at that time so that the roots can spend the winter in safety and comfort.

Too much water early in the fall kills or damages a tree upstairs. Too little water later can damage the tree downstairs.

You'll have to supervise the fall drinking bouts to see that both ends are taken care of before Old Man Winter's coronation takes place.

DATE TO REMEMBER: November 13,14,15.
Montana Association of Soil & Water
Conservation Districts
ANNUAL MEETING
Great Falls, Montana

Cont. from Page 1

Herschell Hurd, SCS State Conservationist, told that a planning party should consist of a Civil Engineer, Hydrologist, Economist, a part time geologist and two engineering aids. These personnel together with equipment and supplies would cost about $53,500 a year.

Governor Babcock expressed his feeling that the Water Board should look for new opportunities, that if there is any way they can work that is what they should be doing. The Governor also made it clear that we should not get behind any projects that were not feasible.

There seemed to be a good feeling on the part of both boards that the legislature should be asked to take part in this opportunity of further developing Montana's water for irrigation, and realizing the further benefits which will accrue from flood control, recreation, industrial and municipal development.

Given enough accurate information,
One can't help but make sound decisions.

CONGRESSMAN OLSEN MEETS WITH SUPERVISORS

Congressman Arnold Olsen met with supervisors and others of the Beaverhead, Madison, Jefferson, and Ruby Valley SWCDs September 7 concerning legislation to set aside the 160 acre limitation where reclamation law applies in the area above Canyon Ferry dam. The supervisors are particularly desirous of gaining this exemption for projects other than bureau projects which purchase water from Canyon Ferry reservoir. They point out that most of the water that is needed is for supplemental use on presently irrigated lands. Opposition has to be overcome among the midwestern and eastern congressmen. Art Christensen, Dillon, MASWCD Watershed Chairman, heads a group which will finalize plans at their area association meeting in Three Forks to send a delegation to Washington.

Shown above is a picture of a display shown at the Great Falls Fair which was built by Fred Mass of the Deer Lodge Forest staff. The idea originated with Dick Setterstrom and his MASWCD Public Relations Committee. The display was unfortunately destroyed in an accident before it could be used at other fairs throughout the state.

"Well . . . Mr. Efficiency Expert. Did you find who is deadwood around here?"

"It's great to watch an old-time, all-out selling job!"

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT WITH USDI

Secretary Udall of United States Department of Interior has announced that his department is prepared to enter into working agreements with Soil and Water Conservation Districts to integrate land use programs on Federal lands with other ownerships.

In the past the bureaus have entered into individual agreements or engaged in specific projects in cooperation with districts. The Department is now prepared to broaden the individual bureau agreements into an overall departmental effort to insure the coordination of mutual efforts in managing and developing the natural resources within districts.

The Soil and Water Conservation Districts can be very helpful in identifying resource needs and developing public support for necessary conservation programs. Unitized plans for soil, watershed, wildlife, reclamation, strip mining, range, forestry, and recreation can be developed for intermingled land problems.

The land managing agencies can provide districts with studies, plans, and proposals for public Lands so that coordinated resource management policies will result.

Secretary Udall says "We need the help of Soil and Water Conservation Districts and together we can do much to improve and strenghten our national resource base and meet the nation's growing demands for natural resources."

Plans are underway to implement negotiating Memorandums of Agreement of Districts with Interior. Ed Rowland, State Director of Bureau of Land Management, Billings met with the State Soil Conservation Committee at its meeting in Helena, September 6. Mr. Rowland represented Harrall Mosbaugh, Regional Coordinator. It was decided that districts should be advised of this opportunity and of procedures thru its Executive Secretary working with Interior department officials.

State Committee and Interior Agency officials will meet in Billings September 26 and 27 to review present outlines districts have for formulating long range programs and annual plans, and to suggest modification. These new outline modifications if any will be distributed by the state committee to districts.

Then there was the college vet who flunked his final exam because he gave the formula for water as HIJKLMNO. He thought the professor had said H to O.

WATERSHED APPLICATIONS APPROVED FOR PLANNING

Three applications for Watershed development under P. L. 566 were approved for planning by the State Soil Conservation Committee at its September 6 meeting.

The Rod and Gun Club and the Lions Club of Harlem submitted a complimentary application for Thirty Mile Creek in Blaine County to include recreation. This may make that project feasible where it wasn't before.

An application for the Kinsey Flats Watershed in Custer County for Flood Control, Irrigation, and Recreation, seems to have good possibilities and was given a priority of #17 for planning.

A combination flood control and irrigation project is contemplated on Meadow Creek in Madison County and a priority of #18 was given.

REPORT TO GOVERNOR

A bi-annual report to the Governor has been written and is ready for distribution particularly for legislators and government agency people. This is a brief report which tells of the activities of the State Soil Conservation Committee, the Soil & Water Conservation Districts, and the cooperators of districts for the past two years.

"I couldn't be speeding, officer. I only learned how to drive yesterday."

CHANGE OF DISTRICT BOUNDARIES - - -

The State Soil Conservation Committee approved change of district boundaries to conform to county lines from Three Rivers SWCD to Madison, Broadwater, and Jefferson districts. Also changes were approved for Flathead to Lincoln, East Sanders to Flathead, and Flathead to Lake. Certificates will be issued by the Secretary of State as soon as the necessary documents can be processed.

Keep a stiff upper lip, your chin up and on your toes — and you'll be too tired to accomplish anything worthwhile.

— *Nanty-Glo Journal*

MEET THESE RANGE MANAGEMENT SPECIALISTS

Don Ryerson, Extension Range Specialist
J. E. Taylor, Instructor MAES
G. F. Payne, Professor MAES

Speaking at a meeting of RAD Executive Committee recently, Don Ryerson made the following points:

In most Rural Area Development programs throughout Montana the native range resource should be an important part of the overall program but in many cases has been overlooked.

There is no magic answer to suddenly boost community income and stabilize the ranching business as well as the related agri-business of the community. Miracles can occur however, and perhaps this miracle may be in the form of improved native range.

Rangeland in Montana comprises approximately 66 percent of the total land area.

Survey estimates show that approximately 71 percent of the private rangeland in the State is in need of improvement.

Major practices needed for improvement on Montana rangelands are:

a. Reduce grazing pressure due to imbalance of forage resources and livestock numbers.

b. Control of undesirable woody and noxious woody species of plants.

c. Improved grazing systems including deferment.

d. Reduce amount of soil and water erosion.

e. Control of rodents and insects where problems exist.

f. Reseeding in some areas.

Estimates made by range technicians and results from range research studies in Montana indicate that range forage production can be doubled or tripled by use of approved practices and techniques.

Proper stocking rates on improved grazing land can be increased by nearly a third. Land will have a higher capitalized value.

Range Research supplies the needed information for ranch improvement and use.

One of the biggest troubles with success is that its recipe is about the same as that for a nervous breakdown.

BATHING SUIT: A garment that leaves nothing to the imagination except why it is so expensive.

4-H CONSERVATION CAMP

The Montana 4-H Conservation Camp for young people was held on July 8 through 12, 1963, at the Bow and Arrow Ranch south of Livingston in Park County, with excellent results.

Scholarships were made available for two delegates from each county from the Conservation Camp fund provided by Charles Horn, President of the Federal Cartridge Corporation.

The Camp program included training in all phases of Conservation with 4-H Camp members getting training in one specific area of conservation in the following groups:

Range Management - Don Ryerson, Extension Range Management Specialist.

Fish and Wildlife - Eldon Smith, Extension Fish and Wildlife Specialist. Roger Fliger - Information and Education Division of Montana Fish and Game.

Forestry - Richard Marks, Extension Forestry Specialist.

Soil and Water Conservation - Charles Smith, Extension Field Specialist.

Weed Control - Les Sonder, Extension Weed Specialist.

Transportation to and from camp for the delegates attending from each county is usually supplied by local Soil Conservation Districts.

This is usually a cooperative project among all agencies and organizations both on the state, district, and county level to forward education in conservation.

Delegates who attend conservation camp are expected to come back to their own home county and interest other people and organizations in conservation by giving talks and demonstrations on the need for conservation in all areas.

RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT

At a recent meeting of the Rural Area Development Executive Committee meeting in Bozeman it was recommended that Soil & Water Conservation districts Long Range programs be referred to by County planning groups, and that they be made a part of any overall Economic Development Program.

District long range programs are in effect develop ment programs for soil and water resources and contain much good basic information put together by agency people and supervisors.

GOODYEAR AWARD WINNERS

The Dawson County Soil Conservation District has been named Montana's grand award conservation district for 1962-63.

This district was chosen by state agricultural leader who reviewed the work of farmers and supervisors entered in the 16th annual Soil Conservation Awards Program of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

August Sobotka, Intake, selected as the state's outstanding farmer conservationist, and Vernon Dillon, Lindsay, member of his district conservation board, will be guests of the rubber company on a four-day tour to Goodyear farms, near Phoenix, Ariz., in December. There the two men, along with 102 others representing top districts throughout the United States will study conservation practices on the 14,000 acre desert farm.

The men will be flown to Arizona for the visit and will stay at Goodyear's resort, the Wigwam. They will study irrigation and cropping practices which change barren desert into productive farmland.

Second place honors in Montana were won by the Big Horn Soil Conservation District, which named Harold Benzel, Hardin, as the outstanding farmer-conservationist.

DISTRICT DOINGS

The McCone District sponsored a Conservation display at the 4-H Fair, donated a trophy, and displayed their equipment.

The Jacee's have asked Jack Sprague and Dean Nyhus of the Daniels SWCD to go to their next meeting and explain the "Conservation Needs Booklet" to the other members.

The East Sanders district voted to cooperate to the fullest extent possible with Don Ryerson, Extension Range Specialist, and the Soil Conservation Service in setting up range experiment plots throughout the District.

Bob Arnold of the State Forestry Department Showed supervisors of the Green Mountain district at a recent meeting, a map prepared by the department showing conditions and classes of timber acres. In conjunction with the map, Charles Wright, also of the State Forest Dept., showed graphs on the volume of timber available.

Lee Holstine of Chouteau County SWCD reported seven (7) entries at the fair in the conservation de-

partment. This is the first year that conservation has been included in the fair book.

llips SWCD discussed possibility of enlarging weed District at their September meeting. Benefits and needs of weed control were discussed.

Big Horn district voted to give their secretary Jannie Heath a fifteen cent per hour salary increase.

The admatic projector was used to show local slides at the County Fair in Wibaux. Bulletins were available on recreation and wildlife.

Five men from Ghana Africa spent ten days in Dawson County working on supervisors farms.

Garfield district is considering buying a short wave radio set for use by the technicians.

The two delegates to the 4-H Conservation Camp will report their experiences to the Deer Lodge Valley district at the November or December meeting.

In regards to the Extension Agents plan of work the supervisors of North Powell felt that weeds should be a large item in his program. Also sagebrush spraying with new chemicals.

Sheridan district has ordered 1500 copies of the booklet entitled "The Story of Land" for distribution to schools. These booklets will be back printed with the District's name.

"That new driver in your car pool,

Dave—what's he like?"

Bear in mind always, that very few people know what a District is, how it functions or the purpose of it. Also bear in mind, that on an average, you must tell people the same story seven times before they hear it. Lack of communications is one of the serious problems in the complicated society in which we live. It is too bad that all people do not get the message as readily as the auctioneer who recognizes your bid although you only lift an eyelid or nod your head. —Dick Setterstrom in his report to directors at Lewistown.

Oklahoma State Soil Conservation Board News: The Director reported that under the provisions of House Bill 633, as passed by the 1963 Legislature, appropriations were made to the State Board for the fiscal year 1963-1964 as follows:

Administration	$46,329.00
Watershed Planning	342,980.00
Field Services	360,691.00
Small Watershed Flood Control Fund	100,000.00

Cliff Theisen has 800 lbs of Russian Wild Rye Grass seed for sale. His address is Belgrade, Montana. The seed is 1963 crop and is certified. Cliff is a cooperator with the Gallatin Valley District.

A mountain dweller was making his first trip to the big city. He was particularly intrigued by the elevators. First time he saw one he watched an old lady step into it and disappear behind the sliding doors. Seconds later it returned and out came a beautiful redhead.

He wished now that he had brought his wife along.

Uncle Ollie was having his picture taken on his 98th birthday.

"Thank you, sir," said the cheerful photographer. "And I hope to be around to take your picture on your 100th birthday."

The oldster looked him up and down and replied, "Why not? You look pretty healthy."

The first lesson a child learns at his mother's knee nowadays is to be careful of her hose.

MONTANA'S TURKEYS - - by Steve Bayless, Montana Fish & Game Department

Almost every nimrod who likes to read the outdoor magazines has seen the numerous articles about hunting turkeys. But for the most part, these articles are concerned with the eastern states. Here, turkey hunting is a sport as old as history, as its been going strong since the days of the Pilgrims and their Thanksgiving feast with the Indians.

In the past, Montanans have had to be content with merely reading about gobbler hunting, for no such thing existed in the Treasure State. But starting in 1954, the Montana Fish and Game Department began a stocking program. Introductions were made in the Judith Mountains near Lewistown, and in the Longpine Hills near Ekalaka. Since theses early releases, turkey populations have continued to increase throughout the state.

During last year's season, license sales topped 1570, with 1424 hunters participating in the harvest. Of those who hunted, 26% bagged their gobblers. In comparison with other states, one finds that the easterners have nothing over Montanans. A tabulation of hunting success for all states during the year of 1948 shows that only 13% of the hunters were successful. Although these figures are outdated, they have remained almost constant until the present.

Here's your copy of the SEPT. OCT. 1963 Treasure Acres from the Montana Soil & Water Conservation Ass'n.

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Treasure Acres

O. M. Ueland, Editor, School of Mines, Butte, Montana

OFFICIAL NEWS BULLETIN

NOVEMBER, 1963

ATTENTION!

SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT SUPERVISORS

What can we do about Montana's need for....

WATER DEVELOPMENT?

attend:

Montana Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts Annual Meeting - GREAT FALLS - **NOV. 13, 14, 15. '63**

Hear:

JOHN CARVER - ASST. SECTY. OF INTERIOR
EVERETT DARLINTON - STATE ENGINEER
DICK FABRICK - FORMER WATER CONS. BD. CHRMN.
FRED SANBORN - PRES. MONT. RECLAM. ASS'N
GORDON HOLTE - DIRECTOR - MASWCD.

Everett V. Darlinton, State Engineer. Mr. Darlinton will speak Thursday P. M. on Water Rights and the duties of the State Engineer.

Ralph Briggs, Convention Chairman, Director of Montana Assoc. of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, and a supervisor of the Cascade SWCD.

John A. Carver, Jr., Assist. Secretary for Public Land Management Department of the Interior.

As assistant Sec., Mr. Carver supervises the activities of the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Office of Territories, and the Alaska Railroad.

Mr. Carver is a native of Idaho. He is the banquet speaker for the convention Thursday evening, Nov. 14, at the Rainbow Hotel in Great Falls.

Dick Farick, well known rancher from Choteau, Montana, and former chairman of Montana's Water Conservation Board, will speak at the Friday noon luncheon on Water Development for Montana.

Arnold Bolle, Dean of the School of Forestry at Montana State University and Pres. of Montana Conservation Council will speak Thursday morning on Income Producing Recreation

WATER DEVELOPMENT - TODAY AND TOMORROW

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13

2:00–5:00 P.M. – **REGISTRATION** – Rainbow Hotel

3:00 P.M. – **Tour of Malmstrom Air Force Base,** transportation by bus from Hotel.

6:30 P.M. – **Smorgasbord – Rainbow Hotel**
Master of Ceremonies - *Gordon McGowan*
Invocation - *Dr. Edwin K. Roberts* - First Presbyterian Church
Entertainment - *Great Falls High School Music Ensemble*
–Pantomime, *Bill Cummings*
–Slides on Triangle Area Conservation - *Merle Brunsvold*, W.U. Conservationist

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14

8:00 A.M. – **REGISTRATION** – Rainbow Hotel

9:00 A.M. – **Opening Session**
Vice-President, *Bill Kessler*, presiding
Sergeant-at-arms appointment
Invocation - *Rev. Vernon Hanks* First Methodist Church
Welcome - *Mayor Marion Erdmann*

9:30 A.M. – **Reports**
Secretary - *Dick Setterstrom*
Treasurer - *Gene Coombs*
State Committee - *Fred Sanborn*
President - *Frank Thompson*

10:10 A.M. – **Coffee Break** - Courtesy of Production Credit Association of Great Falls

10:20 A.M. – **Reports** - Continued
National President of Ladies Auxiliary - *Mrs. Oscar Hippe*
Area V, N.A.C.D. Vice-President - *Oscar Hippe*

SPEAKERS

10:50 A.M. – *Bob McClelland* - Western Program Advisor, N.A.C.D., Denver

11:10 A.M. – "Income Producing Recreation" *Arnold Bolle* - Dean, Montana State School of Forestry

11:35 A.M. – Slide Talk - *Gordon Holte*, Director, M.A.S.W.C.D., Plentywood

12:00 – **Luncheon** - On your own

AFTERNOON SESSION

Kenneth Edwards, Director, M.A.S.W.C.D., Glendive, Presiding

PROGRAM

1:00 P.M. – *Everett Darlinton*, State Engineer, Helena

1:30 P.M. – *Rev. Russell E. Haloas*, Pastor, St. Paul Lutheran Church, Cut Bank

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

2:00 P.M. – Rainbow Rooms
Public Relations - *Dick Setterstrom, Chm.*
Program & Research - *Ralph Briggs, Chm.*
Public Lands - *Art Christensen, Chm.*
Education - *Carl Johnson, Chm.*
Budget & Finance - *John Bartlett, Chm.*

5:30 P.M. – **Social Hour** - Rainbow Hotel Courtesy of Elk River Concrete Products Co. Billings, Helena. Great Falls

Program Con't. P 4

6:30 P M – Banquet Rainbow Hotel
Master of Ceremonies - *Orvin Fjare* State Advertising Director
Invocation - *Rev. William Starling*, Westside Methodist Church
Entertainment - Bell Chair, First Methodist Church
Great Falls High School Music Department
Address - *John Carver, Jr.*, Ass't Secretary of Interior, Washington, D.C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15

7:00 A M – Director's Breakfast
Courtesy of Great Falls Implement Dealers Association.
Frank Thompson, Presiding

9:00 A.M. – Business Session - *Frank Thompson*, Presiding
Ladies Auxiliary Report - *Mrs. Frank Thompson*, President
Old Business
New Business
Introduction of New Directors

10:20 A.M. – Coffee Break - Courtesy of M.J.B. Coffee Co.

10:30 A.M. – Business Session, cont'd.
Nomination of Five Members for Governor's appointment to State Committee
1964 State Convention Site and Date
Adoption of Committee Reports

12:30 P.M. – Luncheon - Rainbow Hotel
Master of Ceremonies - *Ralph Bricker*, Bricker-Cooley Realtors, Great Falls
Invocation - *Dick Setterstrom*, Butte
Address - *D. P. Fabrick*, State Water Conservation Board, Helena
Goodyear Awards
Newsletter Awards
District Attendance Recognition

FRED SANBORN

will give the State Soil Conservation Committee report at the Convention.

MONTANA RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION ELECTS SANBORN

The Montana Reclamation Association at its Annual meeting in Billings October 7, 8, elected Fred Sanborn of Great Falls as its president for the coming year. He replaces Axel Persson of Sidney. Wesley D'Ewart of Wilsall was chosen nation director to replace Dick Fabrick of Choteau.

The MRA passed a resolution urging the State Water Conservation Board to include funds for a planning party in its next budget request to the legislature, to work with the Soil Conservation Service in investigating and planning small projects under the P. L. 566 Watershed protection program.

Reporting his first traffic accident, the rookie cop wrote: "Miss Smith was involved in the accident, which bruised her somewhat, injured her otherwise, but apparently did not hurt her elsewhere."

With the cost of minor surgery so high, it seems that what this country needs is a good $50 scar.

RESOURCES AND THE FUTURE

By: Steve Bayless,
Montana Fish & Game Department

In today's modern society, complete with all its electronic gadgets for doing things better and faster, little time is left for the average person to think about resource conservation. Everyone is just too busy to stop and consider what we now have in Montana, and what we can expect in the future.

But what will the natural resource situation be in Montana fifty years from now? And what about the great variety of outdoor recreation we now enjoy? Will Montana continue to be a sportsman's paradise for our future generations, or will the situation change as it has done so often in other states?

The answers to these questions will depend on how well we e d u c a t e our children. The responsibility for soil, water and related resource conservation bears more heavily on each new generation, since our increasing population continues to create more land and water problems. Therefore, it is our obligation to prepare our children so well that they will carry out their conservation responsibilities more wisely and effectively than their forefathers.

But in order to do this, our young people must have a basic understanding of what is involved in these life-supporting resources. A true appreciation of the real values of our resources and some practical knowledge of conservation principles is most important.

The first step is to teach conservation in the nation's classrooms, from kindergarten through college. And this should be easy. Soil, water, plant and wildlife conservation are part and parcel of conventional subjects such as elementary science, biology, nature study, geography, health and nutrition, and other sciences and social studies.

To confine the teaching of an "agricultural" subject such as soil and water conservation to rural areas only is no longer practical. The conservation and wise use of these and allied natural resources affects every one of our 190 million people. All of us are concerned, from the farmer and rancher who produce our food and fiber crops to the youngest city consumer of milk from his nursing bottle.

In teaching our children to conserve what they now have, they should also learn that a sunset over a green countryside has more esthetical value than the most costly painting; that outdoor recreation should not be peddled on the street corner; and that our resources should not be weighed and sold merely by the pound. If these basic values are understood by our children, then Montana will continue to be a great state. But they can only be understood through education, and this education must start in the classroom.

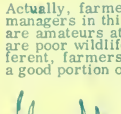
CONSERVATION CHARLEY
BY Harry Corry

"Me? A wildlife manager?" Harvey guffaws. I'M a farmer, he say. "I raise cows and alfalfa and grain. I'm not concerned with ducks and pheasants and deer and fish."

Lots of folks agree with Harvey. "A farmer can't spend time fooling around with wildlife and still make a living," they point out.

They believe this because the picture's fuzzy. They haven't got their set tuned in very well.

Actually, farmers are the largest group of wildlife managers in this country. It is true that most of them are amateurs at it. It is also true that many of them are poor wildlife managers. But good, bad or indifferent, farmers and ranchers are actively managing a good portion of our wildlife resource.



Farmers and ranchers control or use more than 75% of the land area of the United States. We know that wildlife is is a product of the land just as cows and sheep and potatoes and wheat are. It is obvious, therefore that most of our wildlife must be produced on the same acres that farmers and ranchers are using to produce their crops.

Farmers and ranchers control or use more than 75% of the total land area of the United States. We know that wildlife is a product of the land just as cows and sheep and potatoes and wheat are. It is obvious, therefore, that most of our wildlife must be produced on the same acres that farmers and ranchers are using to produce their crops.

Wildlife, must of necessity, be a secondary crop as far as the farmer is concerned. He must farm and manage his farm for the production of the crops which pay his bills, buy his machinery and send his children to school. Wildlife must be produced right along with, and incidental to, the farmer's main crops.

It might seem that such a situation would almost automatically lead to less and less wildlife as our land is more intensively farmed. But such is not necessarily the case.

How often do we hear that a certain stream is fished out? Or that a particular area doesn't produce as much game as it used to? Generally, the reduction of fish and game is blamed on hunting and fishing pressures--too many people, in other words. Yet it is a matter of record that in some of our more heavily populated areas where land is farmed intensively and hunters and fishermen swarm like bees there is more wildlife today than there was in the same areas when Daniel Boone, Davey Crockett and Buffalo Bill were roaming the countryside.

Harvey asks the logical question, "How can that be?"

Basically, the answer is simple. The land has been made more attractive to wildlife. It has been made to produce more wildlife and at the same time produce more farm crops.

We can only conclude that there is a relationship between productive farm land and wildlife production.

In order to produce good farm crops year after year a farmer must use good land management practices. He must keep his soil fertile and in good physical condition. This is where soil conservation fits into the picture.

Soil Conservation is a way of farming and ranching that not only maintains the fertility of the land but keeps the land protected from loss of soil by wind and water erosion.

Generally, farmers who operate with poor land management practices are destroying the productivity of their land and at the same time are destroying wildlife habitat. On the other hand farmers who use good soil conservation practices are keeping their land productive and, directly or indirectly, are making it more attractive to wildlife. Wildlife can find a happy home on that land.

With farmers and ranchers as wildlife managers and soil conservation practices as their tools wildlife can continue to flourish despite our mushrooming population and more intensive use of our land.

"Me? I'm a wildlife manager," Harvey says. "I raise cows and ducks and pheasants and alfalfa and deer and grain."

And He's doing a pretty fair job of it, too.

DISTRICT DOINGS

The Supervisors of North Powell SWCD recently made a tour of three ranches to judge who their "Outstanding Cooperator" for the year should be.

Missile Calbe line travel sites are now ready for grass seeding according to Army Engineer Morgan Wheeler, Chief of the real estate sub-office in Great Falls. Ranchers will be paid by the U.S. Government at the rate of $25 per acre.

Don Baldwin of the State Forest Nursery reports they are harvesting the trees that will be shipped out next spring. They are of exceptional quality. Districts are encouraged to get orders in early. Bulk orders are encouraged. Reference is made to Liberty County SWCD which places bulk orders and makes a fair profit in its distribution process to local buyers of trees.

Your SWCD's - This next month will find the supervisors of each District making plans for 1964. Each fall they set up a work plan to be carried out the next year. Anyone having suggestions please contact your supervisors so they can carry out your needs and desires.

Some of our past years accomplishments have been as follows. Working with watershed development groups, tours, livestock selection demonstration, outstanding conservationist, care of Tice Grass plot, Fair display, sponsor 4-H members to Conservation camp, provide material for Soil Stewardship Sunday, cost return meetings, work with ASC personell and Weed Board; what suggestions do you have for 1964? - - from Deer Lodge Valley and North Powell SWCD Newsletter.

Lower Musselshell district received a request from the County Commissioner that they would like to be taken on a range tour and have the SCS show them what they consider when making a range survey. It was agreed that the Service ought to do this and that at least two of the supervisors would be present of said tour.

The State Soil Conservation Committee will meet Wednesday, November 13 commencing at 10:00 a.m. in the Rainbow Hotel in Great Falls.

Continued on Page 7

The Montana State Soil Conservation Committee Biennial Report to the Governor has been published. This report briefly tells of the activities of soil conservation committee, the districts, and the Association of Conservation districts for the fiscal years 1962-1963. If you have not received a copy and desire one, write to Executive Secretary, State Soil Conservation Committee School of Mines, Butte, for one.

Art Christensen, MASWCD Watershed and Public Lands Committee Chairman, headed a delegation of supervisors and cooperators from districts above Canyon Ferry to the National Reclamation Association meeting in Sun Valley, Idaho. while there they attempted to sell Commissioner Floyd Dominy of Bureau of Reclamation on the need for setting aside acreage limitations where ranchers buy water from Bureau of Reclamation for supplemental use on their presently irrigated lands. The bureau is opposed to this but are agreeable to a 160 acre Class I equivalent acreage basis per person.

AREA MEETINGS WELL ATTENDED

The seven area meetings of supervisors of the Montana Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts which were held throughout the state the first two weeks of October were in most cases well attended.

In Area I, Wolf Point Mayor R. E. (Pete) Coffey, suggested more interest and concern is needed about water development projects, and a need for education and publicity among businessmen on the importance of farming and conservation. He gave examples of need for Districts involvement in public affairs that affect rural communities..

In Area II, at Glendive, Herschell Hurd, State Conservationist, presented an interesting discourse on what conservation has meant to our state financially. Hurd stated that $26 million dollars of extra income is added to the state each year as a result of Conservation practices which have been applied.

In Triangle Area III at Big Sandy, an International Harvester man from Billings, gave an inspiring talk on Conservation and its importance to businessmen and all society.

In Area IV at Lewistown, Garth Colton, District Bureau of Land Management manager, told of his bureaus desire to cooperate with districts and to integrate land use programs.

Fred Martin, Livingston newspaperman, told the Billings Area V supervisors that "the Economy of this Area will more and more have to rely on conservation as a base."

The Area VI supervisors at Pablo heard MASWCD Vice President Bill Kesler give a good talk on conservation of a historical nature. Banker N.T. Johnson also gave an interesting talk showing how money spent on conservation improvements should be classified as a capital investment.

Headwaters Area supervisors heard Carl Davis Dillon attorney, explain Bureau of reclamation law, and the various aspects of acreage limitations on irrigation projects.

Don Luebbe, Extension Service Agricultural Program Leader told supervisors of ways in which Extension Specialists are helping or can help supervisors such as 1) determine trends or changes or major problems 2) results of research 3) how to relate research results to local problems 4) alternative ways of attacking the problem.

Supervisors or outstanding cooperators from each district at all area meetings made many excellent short reports on district activities.

Each area formulated several resolutions which will be acted on at the state convention November 13 14, 15, in Great Falls.

O. M. Ueland, SSCC Executive Secretary, spoke at all meetings. He reminded supervisors to "get up on the mountain" and take "a look in all directions" in revising and updating their long range programs.

County Agents, SCS Technicians, ASCS Committeemen, and others joined the supervisors in contributing to good programs.

Paul Howser, supervisor reporting at the area meeting for the East Sanders district had this to say in part in regard to changes needed in ranch plans: "I'm sure most of us make changes and revisions in our plans without enough thought as to what it will gain for us, or is the change what we really need. I'm sure if we would take a little of our conservationists time and talk things out with him it would be time well spent, because change without following out to the fullest is often not change for the better.

No plan or revision of plans, which I'm sure we all have, even if they are in our head, do us any good unless put to the fullest of use and revised if they don't get the desired results

Sometimes these revisions mean you must cut down your herd and invest that money in improvements that in a few years will raise your income considerable above the present level, because you are selling beef, but you're basically raising grass.

Mr. Brown finished his breakfast, picked up the morning paper and was horrified to see his death listed in the obituaries. He scrambled to the telephone and called his employer.

"Hello!" he shrieked into the phone. "Did you see the announcement of my death in the newspaper?"

"Yes, I did," the boss answered. "Er—by the way, where are you calling from?"

Buying fertilizer, a woman asked the salesman: "Is that the only scent it comes in?"

Automobile dealer: "Can I help you?"

Texan: "Yes. My wife is in the hospital and I'm looking for a sort of get well car."

"It's horrible, doctor," the woman said. "My husband thinks he's a refrigerator."

"Well, actually," replied the doctor, "that isn't too bad. A harmless delusion, I assure you."

"I don't mind the delusion," said the woman, "but when he sleeps with his mouth open, the little light keeps me awake."

A MESSAGE FROM DICK SETTERSTROM, SECRETARY OF MASWCD:

It is extremely important that WE supervisors throughout the state get together once a year to discuss our problems exchange ideas, and establish policy. We supervisors are more and more being depended on to recommend programs and legislation on a state and national level for Natural Resource developments. This is natural and as it should be. Supervisors are elected grassroots people with Soil and Water Conservation responsibilities. We represent many organizations. Our efforts to get coordinated comprehensive integrated conservation programs should be respected. And to be fair with one another we should make an honest enthusiastic effort to recognize conservation problems and opportunities, attend well organized meetings, listen, and make decisions of what we think is right or wrong in this business.

If we don't make our presence known, others will make the decisions for us and maybe not to our liking.

Our hosts for our annual meeting this year, the Cascade SWCD, have arranged a real good program, and it is ready to go. Let us not let them down. In case you have "Sorta forgot" remember that the meeting is November 13, 14, 15, next week at the Rainbow Hotel in Great Falls. Every district needs to be represented. We can only be effective by having a good turnout.

We have invited several people from agencies and organizations interested in Conservation to meet with us and give us a hand. See you in Great Falls.

This year our convention theme is "Water Development - Today and Tomorrow." Many people are concerned about our water rights. Of course we must be. Our challenge is to set up certain goals and objectives in this matter.

Can you give me one legitimate reason why you as a supervisor should not attend this meeting? If so, send it to me so we will at least know you are interested. As the guy said, if your girl friend is munching on an apple when you are trying to make love to her, she just ain't interested.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Forms for negotiating a new Memorandum of Agreement with the U.S. Department of Interior have been mailed to all districts having USDI administered public lands within their boundaries.

These forms have been reviewed by the State Soild Conservation Committee and they recommend and encourage districts to cooperate with the Department of Interior. This basic agreement will allow bureaus of the department to negotiate supplemental agreements comparable to Memorandums of Understanding most districts have with USDA agencies.

It is hoped that by districts negotiating these agreements, supervisors will be in a better position to coordinate and develop comprehensive and integrated Conservation programs which will affect public lands as well as private lands, and whereby cooperators of a Soil & Water Conservation District need only have one plan where he uses public lands intermingled with his private lands.

Two small boys were trying to awaken their father, taking a snooze on the sofa. They hollered, pushed him. He didn't budge. Finally one of the boys lifted one of his dad's eyelids.

"I don't know why he doesn't answer," he said. "He's in there."

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